



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 29, 2004

Mr. Sim W. Goodall
Police Legal Advisor
Arlington Police Department
P.O. Box 1065
Arlington, Texas 76004-1065

OR2004-3517

Dear Mr. Goodall:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 200492.

The Arlington Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to a particular incident. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We begin by addressing the department's responsibilities under the Public Information Act (the "Act"). When a governmental body receives a request for information that it wishes to withhold from disclosure and for which there has not been a previous determination, the governmental body must supply the following information not later than the 15th business day after the date of receiving the written request: (1) general written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld, (2) a copy of the written request for information, (3) a signed statement or sufficient evidence showing the date the governmental body received the written request, and (4) a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the documents. Gov't Code § 552.301(e).

In this instance, you inform us that the request was received February 12, 2004. You did not submit the required documentation until March 9, 2004, a date more than fifteen business days later. *See* Gov't Code § 552.308 (describing rules for calculating submission dates of documents sent via first class United States mail or interagency mail). Consequently, you

failed to comply with the fifteen business-day deadline imposed by section 552.301 of the Government Code.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301(e) results in the legal presumption that the information is public and must be released. Information that is presumed public must be released unless a governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. *See* Gov't Code § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). Normally, a compelling reason to withhold information exists where some other source of law makes the information confidential or where third party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision No. 150 at 2 (1977).

In this instance, you claim that the information at issue is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108 is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived by the governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 177 (1977) (governmental body may waive statutory predecessor to section 552.108); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions in general). As such, it does not generally constitute a compelling reason to withhold information. *But see* Open Records Decision No. 586 at 3 (1991) (need of another governmental body to withhold information under predecessor to section 552.108 provided compelling reason to withhold information). Therefore, none of the submitted information may be withheld pursuant to section 552.108.

However, we note that the submitted records include motor vehicle record information. Section 552.130 of the Government Code requires the city to withhold information that "relates to . . . motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state." We note, however, that section 552.130 is designed to protect individuals' privacy and that the right to privacy expires at death. *See Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); *see also Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 146-47 (N.D. Tex. 1979); Attorney General Opinion H-917 at 3-4 (1976); Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981). Accordingly, pursuant to section 552.130, the department must redact the Texas-issued motor vehicle record information that pertains to living individuals. Information from motor vehicle records that were issued to persons who are now deceased may not be withheld under section 552.130.

In addition, we note that the submitted information includes social security numbers. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses amendments to the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), that make

confidential social security numbers and related records that are obtained or maintained by a state agency or political subdivision of the state pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. *See* Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). We have no basis for concluding that the social security number at issue is confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I) and therefore excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 on the basis of that federal provision. We caution, however, that section 552.352 of the Government Code imposes criminal penalties for the release of confidential information. Prior to releasing any social security number information, you should ensure that such information is not obtained or maintained by the department pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. We note, however, that the laws protecting social security numbers are intended to protect individuals' privacy. Because the right to privacy lapses at death, the social security number of a deceased individual is not confidential under the federal law and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; *see also Justice*, 472 F. Supp. At 146-47; Attorney General Opinion H-917 at 3-4 (1976); Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981).

In summary, Texas-issued motor vehicle record information pertaining to living individuals must be withheld under section 552.130. The social security numbers of living individuals may be confidential under federal law. The remaining submitted information must be released.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental

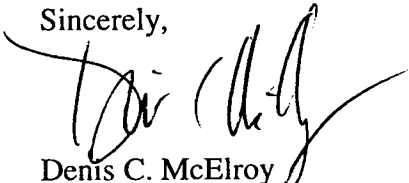
body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Denis C. McElroy
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DCM/krl

Ref: ID# 200492

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Jeff Morgan
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(w/o enclosures)